

## EXHIBIT C

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bandwidth reuse

control system with the

between the upper and

is 0.707 (-3 dB) of

Usually both upper

rather than the dif-

number appears, it is

reference frequency

over bandwidth limit

bandwidth limit than

reference frequen-

where exceptions

definition assumes

free of departures

the lower band-

the response at zero

at the reference fre-

(IM/HFIM) [40]

(lines) A specified

response does not

Typically, amplitude

(UFC) [22]

the difference be-

in the signal.

range of frequencies

same characteristic

(C) 165-1977

frequencies within

characteristic, falls

defined at the

less than the ref-

(PE) 599-1985w

The frequency range

or uses. For ex-

requires a bandwidth

channel occupies

able systems occupy

spectrum.

(M/C) 802.7-1989r

and in hertz, that can

band.

(C) 610.7-1995

which the amplitude

amount. *Note:*

bandwidth are 1 dB

(lines).

(UFC) 1037-1992w

length. 812-1984w

used to allocate

send-packet

when another node is

transmit its send

(MM) 1596-1992

to facilitate ef-

a node occasion-

(QA) slots.

(M/C) 8802-6-1994

width.

width.

frequency selective

The condition pre-

the amplitude

## bang snuffer

ring segments to use the same dedicated data bandwidth.

(C/BA) 1393-1999

**bang snuffer** (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components). A switch used in radar receivers to suppress carrier leakage during the transmit period. *See also:* gate.

(MTT) 457-1982w

**bank (A) (navigation)** Lateral inclination of an aircraft in flight. *See also:* list. (B) An aggregation of similar devices (for example, transformers, lamps, etc.) connected together and used in cooperation. *Note:* In automatic switching, a bank is an assemblage of fixed contacts over which one or more wipers or brushes move in order to establish electric connections. *See also:* relay level.

(AES/EEC/PE/GCS) 172-1983, [119]

(2) (A) One or more disk drives lined up in a row. (B) Any group of similar devices that are connected together for use as a single device. For example, a row of light-emitting diodes connected to form a display. (C) A contiguous section of addressable memory. For example, eight memory devices, each of which is 64 kB by 1; forming a 64 kB  $\times$  8 memory bank. (C) 610.10-1994**bank-and-wiper switch** (telephone switching systems) A switch in which an electromagnetic ratchet or other mechanisms are used, first, to move the wipers to a desired group of terminals, and second, to move the wipers over the terminals of this group to the desired bank contacts.

(EEC/PE) [119]

**banked winding** *See:* bank winding.**bank winding** (banked winding) A compact multilayer form of coil winding, for the purpose of reducing distributed capacitance, in which single turns are wound successively in each of two or more layers, the entire winding proceeding from one end of the coil to the other, without return.

(IM) [120]

**bar (1) (illuminating engineering)** (of lights) A group of three or more aeronautical ground lights placed in a line transverse to the axis, or extended axis, of the runway.

(EEC/IE) [126]

(2) The darker element of a bar code.

(PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

**bar code (1)** An identification code consisting of a pattern of vertical bars whose width and spacing identifies the item marked. *Note:* The code is meant to be read by an optical input device, such as a bar code scanner. Applications include retail product pricing labels, identification of library documents, and railroad box car identification. *Synonym:* optical bar code. *See also:* universal product code.

(C) 610.2-1987, 610.10-1994w

(2) An array of rectangular marks and spaces in a predetermined pattern.

(PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

**bar code reader** *See:* bar code scanner.**bar code symbol** An array of rectangular bars and spaces which are arranged in a predetermined pattern following specific rules to represent elements of data that are referred to as characters. A bar code symbol typically contains a leading quiet zone, start character, data character(s) including a check character (if any), stop character, and a trailing quiet zone.

(PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

**bar code scanner** An optical scanner used to read a bar-code using reflected light. *Synonym:* bar code reader. *See also:* light pen.

(C) 610.10-1994w

**bare conductor** A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever. *See also:* covered conductor.

(NESC/NEC) [86]

**barehand work** A technique of performing live maintenance on energized wires and equipment whereby one or more line workers work directly on an energized part after having been raised and bonded to the same potential as the energized wire or equipment. These line workers are normally supported by an insulating ladder, nonconductive rope, insulating aerial device, helicopter, or the energized wires or equipment being

worked on. Most barehand work includes the use of insulating live tools. (T&amp;D/PE) 516-1995

**bare lamp** (illuminating engineering) A light source with no shielding. *Synonym:* exposed lamp. (EEC/IE) [126]**barrette** (illuminating engineering) A short bar in which the lights are closely spaced so that from a distance they appear to be a linear light. *Note:* Barrettes are usually less than 4.6 m (15 ft) in length. (EEC/IE) [126]**bar generator** (television) A generator of pulses that are uniformly spaced in time and are synchronized to produce a stationary bar pattern on a television screen. *See also:* television. 188-1952w**Barker code** A binary phase code used for pulse compression, in which a long pulse is divided into  $n$  subpulses with the phase of each subpulse being 0 or  $\pi$  radians. Barker coded pulses have the property that after matched filter processing there are  $(n-1)/2$  sidelobes, or  $n/2$  for  $n$  even, on each side of the main response, each at a voltage level  $1/n$  relative to the main response. Barker codes exist with  $n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9$ , and 13. *See also:* coded pulse. (AES) 686-1997**Barkhausen-Kurz oscillator** An oscillator of the retarding-field type in which the frequency of oscillation depends solely upon the electron transit-time within the tube. *See also:* oscillatory circuit. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s**Barkhausen tube** *See:* positive-grid oscillator tube.**barometric altimeter** (navigation aid terms) Essentially an aneroid barometer, an instrument which determines atmospheric pressure and is graduated in feet above sea level.

(AES/GCS) 172-1983w

**barothermograph** (navigation aid terms) An instrument which automatically records pressure and temperature.

(AES/GCS) 172-1983w

**bar pattern** (television) A pattern of repeating lines or bars on a television screen. When such a pattern is produced by pulses that are equally separated in time, the spacing between the bars on the television screen can be used to measure the linearity of the horizontal or vertical scanning systems. *See also:* television. (EEC/PE) [119]**bar printer** An element printer in which the members of the character set are carried on a type bar. (C) 610.10-1994w**barrel connector** A double-sided male coupling that interconnects two coaxial cables. *Contrast:* end connector.

(C) 610.7-1995

**barrel distortion (1)** A defect in a display surface that causes parallel lines to bow away from each other, causing a distorted image. *See also:* pin-cushion distortion.

(C) 610.6-1991w

(2) A distortion that results in a progressive decrease in radial magnification in the reproduced image away from the axis of symmetry of the electron optical system. *Note:* For a camera tube, the reproducer is assumed to have no geometric distortion.

(ED) 161-1971w

**barrel plating** Mechanical plating in which the cathodes are kept loosely in a container that rotates. *See also:* electroplating. (EEC/PE) [119]**barrel shifter** A circuit which will shift a word a certain number of bits in either direction within a single clock cycle.

(C) 610.10-1994w

**barretter** (waveguide components) A form of bolometer element having a positive temperature coefficient of resistivity which typically employs a power-absorbing wire or thin metal film. (MTT) 147-1979w**barrier (1)** A partition for the insulation or isolation of electric circuits or electric arcs.

(SWG/PE) C37.40-1993, C37.100-1992

(2) (Class 1E equipment and circuits) A device or structure interposed between redundant Class 1E equipment or circuits, or between Class 1E equipment or circuits and a potential source of damage to limit damage to Class 1E systems to an acceptable level. (PE/NP) 384-1992r